

DIRECT TRANSACTIONS OF U.S. REPORTER WITH FOREIGN AFFILIATE

INTRODUCTION

Purpose – Reports on this form are required in order to provide reliable and up-to-date information on U.S. direct investment abroad for inclusion in the U.S. balance of payments and the national income and product accounts.

Authority – This survey is being conducted pursuant to the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act (P.L.94-472, 90 Stat. 2059, 22 U.S.C. 3101-3108 as amended) – hereinafter "the Act", and the filing of reports is mandatory pursuant to Section 5(b) (2) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 3104). The responsibility for conducting the quarterly survey of U.S. direct investment abroad has been delegated by the President to the Secretary of Commerce, who has redelegated it to the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The implementing regulations are contained in Title 15, CFR, Part 806.

This report has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501, et seq.).

Penalties – Whoever fails to report may be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$2,500, and not more than \$25,000, and to injunctive relief commanding such person to comply, or both. Whoever willfully fails to report shall be fined not more than \$10,000 and, if an individual, may be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both. Any officer, director, employee, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation, upon conviction, may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both. *(See Section 6 of the Act, 22 U.S.C. 3105.)*

Confidentiality – The information filed in this report may be used only for analytical and statistical purposes and access to the information shall be available only to officials and employees (including consultants and contractors and their employees) of agencies designated by the President to perform functions under the Act. The President may authorize the exchange of the information between agencies or officials designated to perform functions under the Act, but only for analytical and statistical purposes. No official or employee (including consultants and contractors and their employees) shall publish or make available any information collected under the Act in such a manner that the person to whom the information relates can be specifically identified. Reports and copies of reports prepared pursuant to the Act are confidential and their submission or disclosure shall not be compelled by any person without the prior written permission of the person filing the report and the customer of such person where the information supplied is identifiable as being derived from the records of such customer (22 U.S.C. 3104).

DEFINITIONS

United States, when used in a geographic sense, means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and all territories and possessions of the United States.

Foreign, when used in a geographic sense, means that which is situated outside the United States or which belongs to or is characteristic of a country other than the United States.

Person means any individual, branch, partnership, associated group, association, estate, trust, corporation, or other organization (whether or not organized under the laws of any State), and any government (including a foreign government, the United States Government, a State or local government), and any agency, corporation, financial institution, or other entity or instrumentality thereof, including a government-sponsored agency.

U.S. person means any person resident in the United States or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Direct investment means the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by one person of 10 per centum or more of the voting securities of an incorporated foreign business enterprise or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated foreign business enterprise, including a branch.

Affiliate means a business enterprise located in one country which is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by a person of another country to the extent of 10 per centum or more of its voting securities for an incorporated business or an equivalent interest for an unincorporated business enterprise, including a branch.

Foreign affiliate means an affiliate located outside the United States in which a U.S. person has direct investment.

U.S. Reporter means the U.S. person which has direct investment in a foreign business enterprise, including a branch. If the U.S. person is an incorporated business enterprise, the U.S. Reporter is the fully consolidated U.S. domestic enterprise, which is defined as: (1) the U.S. corporation whose voting securities are not owned more than 50 percent by another U.S. corporation, and (2) proceeding down each ownership chain from that U.S. corporation, any U.S. corporation (including Foreign Sales Corporations located in the United States) whose voting securities are more than 50 percent owned by the U.S. corporation above it. This consolidation excludes foreign branches and all other foreign affiliates.

Banking covers business enterprises engaged in deposit banking or closely related functions, including commercial banks, Edge Act corporations engaged in international or foreign banking, foreign branches and agencies of U.S. banks whether or not they accept deposits abroad, savings and loans, savings banks, and bank holding companies, i.e., holding companies for which over 50 percent of their total income is from banks that they hold.

Lease is an arrangement conveying the right to use property, plant, or equipment (i.e., land and/or depreciable assets), usually for a stated period of time.

1. **Capital lease** – A long-term lease under which a sale of the asset is recognized at the inception of the lease. These may be shown as lease contracts or accounts receivable on the lessor’s books. The asset would not be considered to be owned by the lessor.
2. **Operating lease** – Generally a lease with a term which is less than the useful life of the asset and in which a transfer of ownership is not contemplated.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Who must report – A Form BE-577 is required from every U.S. person that had direct transactions or positions with a foreign business enterprise in which it had a direct and/or indirect ownership interest of at least 10 percent of the voting stock if an incorporated business enterprise or an equivalent interest if an unincorporated business enterprise at any time during the reporting period, except as exempted below. Reports are required even though a foreign affiliate may have been established, acquired, seized, liquidated, expropriated, sold, or inactivated during the reporting period.

Coverage – All transactions or positions with the foreign affiliate by all U.S. domestic subsidiaries, divisions, etc., which constitute the U.S. Reporter, as defined, must be combined on one Form BE-577.

Basic requirement – A BE-577 report must be filed for each foreign affiliate for which any one of the following three items was greater than \$20 million (positive or negative):

1. Total assets,
2. Annual sales or gross operating revenues, excluding sales taxes, or
3. Annual net income after provision for foreign income taxes.

Other requirements – An indirectly owned foreign affiliate is not required to report unless an intercompany debt balance with the U.S. Reporter (item 21 or 22) exceeds \$1 million, or royalties, license fees, and charges for other services receipts or payments (the sum of items 18, 19, and 20, column (1) or column (2)) exceeds \$1 million. Complete the Certificate of Exemption on the reverse side of Form BE-577.

An inactive foreign affiliate is not required to be reported except in the reporting period in which it becomes active or inactive. Complete item 8 to indicate an affiliate’s inactive status.

Quarterly reports for a year may be required retroactively when it is determined that the exemption level has been exceeded. If a foreign affiliate’s total assets, sales, or net income (loss) exceed the exemption level in a given year, it is deemed that the exemption level will also be exceeded in the following year. A U.S. Reporter claiming exemption from filing a given report must complete the Certificate of Exemption, giving the levels of these three items.

Rules for consolidation of foreign affiliate – The following rules should be used in determining which foreign business enterprises may be consolidated into one foreign affiliate:

1. FOREIGN BUSINESS ENTERPRISES LOCATED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES MAY NOT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, BE CONSOLIDATED;
2. Foreign business enterprises located in the same country that are integral parts of the same business operation **may** be consolidated into one affiliate (example: German enterprise A manufactures automobile engines and a majority of its sales are to German enterprise B which produces complete automobiles);
3. Foreign business enterprises located in the same country and in the same 3-digit International Surveys Industry (ISI) classification, shown in the Summary of Industry Classifications on page 4 of these instructions, **may** be consolidated; and
4. Foreign bank branches of the U.S. Reporter that are located in the same country **must** be consolidated on one Form BE-577, even if it is the U.S. Reporter’s practice to report data for these branches separately to the Federal Reserve (on Form FFIEC 030) or to the Comptroller of the Currency. Incorporated foreign bank affiliates of the U.S. Reporter located in the same country **may** be consolidated.

NOTE – An affiliate’s level of consolidation, name, country of operation, or industry may be changed on Form BE-577 **provided** that this is done consistently thereafter on all of BEA’s direct investment surveys (BE-577, BE-10, and BE-11), and provided the change is consistent with BEA’s reporting rules.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Currency amounts should be reported in U.S. dollars and rounded to thousands. If an amount is between + or – \$500.00, enter "0". Use parentheses to indicate negative numbers.

Data should be based on the books of the U.S. Reporter except for items 10–13, 32–34, and 42–47 which should be based on the books of the foreign affiliate.

Note for U.S. Reporters that cannot distinguish between equity and debt investment in their unincorporated foreign affiliates: if your accounting records do not distinguish between intercompany debt (items 21 and 22) and equity (item 47), then:

1. Compute the net change in the home office account. (This equals: End-of-quarter home office account minus beginning-of-quarter home office account.)
2. Subtract net income (item 10), certain realized and unrealized gains (losses) taken directly to retained earnings or owner's equity (item 12), and the quarterly translation adjustment (item 13).
3. If the amount computed above is positive, show it as an increase in equity (item 24). If the amount computed in 2. is negative, show it as a remittance of earnings (items 14 and 16) to the extent that there is quarterly net income; show the residual, if any, as a decrease in equity (item 27). Items 21 and 22 should be blank.

Special note for foreign banking affiliates of U.S. parents that are also banks: Relationship of data to be reported on this form and on Treasury International Capital Forms BL-1, 2; BC; and BQ-1, 2– For foreign banking affiliates of U.S. parents that are also banks, item 21 should reflect only those amounts that the U.S. Reporter considers to be permanent investment in the affiliate, and any interest receipts entered in item 17 should relate only to this debt. Item 22 should be blank. (See Specific Instructions for items 21 and 22.) This permanent debt investment and the U.S. Reporter's equity investment in the affiliate (in Parts III and IV) must **not** be reported on Treasury International Capital Forms BL-1, 2, BC and BQ-1, 2.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TELEPHONE (202) 606-5566)

Item 2 – Mark with an "X" if a prior report was filed and this is a replacement for that report. A revised report must be completed in its entirety.

Item 3 – Reflects the name of the U.S. company not owned to the extent of more than 50% of its voting stock by another U.S. corporation. Use the same name on all reports filed subsequently by this U.S. Reporter with the Bureau of Economic Analysis, i.e., Forms BE-577, BE-10, and BE-11.

Item 4 – Enter name of the foreign affiliate. Use the same name on all reports filed subsequently for this affiliate with the Bureau of Economic Analysis, i.e., Forms BE-577, BE-10, and BE-11.

Item 5 – Country of location does not refer to the country of incorporation but, rather, to the country where the affiliate's physical assets are located or where its primary activity is carried out. Enter "International" if the affiliate is engaged in petroleum shipping, other water transportation, or oil and gas drilling, and has operations spanning more than one country. For example, an oil drilling rig that moves from country to country during the year should be classified in International.

Item 6 – Industry classification refers to the 3-digit International Surveys Industry (ISI) codes shown on page 4 of these instructions.

Item 7 – Country of location refers to the country named in item 5.

Item 9 – If this affiliate is not directly owned by the U.S. Reporter, enter the affiliate ID (or, if unavailable, the name) of the foreign affiliate in this affiliate's ownership chain that is directly owned by the U.S. Reporter. For example, if the U.S. Reporter directly owns foreign affiliate A, which, in turn, owns foreign affiliate B, which, in turn, owns foreign affiliate C, affiliate A's ID should appear in this item on both foreign affiliate B's and C's forms. For affiliates that are both directly and indirectly owned by the U.S. Reporter, do not complete this item; for such affiliates, the amounts reported in Parts I, IV, and V must be based upon the U.S. Reporter's direct equity interest only. Amounts reported in Parts II and III should reflect actual direct transactions, irrespective of direct or indirect ownership.

Item 10 – Net income in this item should be reported on a quarterly basis, **not** on a cumulative or year-to-date basis.

The amount entered should represent the U.S. Reporter's equity, based on its directly held equity interest, in the foreign affiliate's net income (loss) for the quarter, before provision for common or preferred dividends and before any reduction for foreign withholding taxes on dividends, but after provision for other foreign income taxes. In calculating net income, do **not** eliminate intercompany transactions. Include certain foreign currency gains (losses) in net income in accordance with FASB 52 or other currently applicable standard of the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Do **not** include foreign currency translation adjustments in net income; report such amounts in item 13.

Net income should include, on an equity basis, the foreign affiliate's share in the net income of unconsolidated foreign enterprises owned by it.

If this report is for the U.S. Reporter's direct transactions or accounts with a foreign affiliate in which it does not hold a direct equity interest, the U.S. Reporter's share in net income should be zero. If the U.S. Reporter holds both a direct and indirect equity interest, only the share representing the direct equity interest should be given in this item.

Items 11 and 12 – In item 11, enter the U.S. Reporter's share of gains (losses) that are included in net income, item 10. Include gains (losses), net of foreign income tax effects, resulting from: **a.** Sale, disposition, or revaluation of investment securities. (Dealers in securities, other finance companies, and insurance companies, see special instructions below.) **b.** Sale, disposition, or revaluation of land, other property, plant and equipment or other assets. (Real estate companies, see special instructions below.) **c.** Remeasurement of foreign affiliate's foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities due to changes in foreign exchange rates during the period and transaction gains (losses) taken to income in accordance with FASB 52. **d.** Extraordinary items (except those resulting from the early retirement or forgiveness of debt, legal judgments, and accidental damage to fixed assets). **e.** Cumulative effect of any net transition obligation per FASB 106, Postemployment and Postretirement Benefits other than Pension; and **f.** Unusual or infrequently occurring items.

In item 12, enter the U.S. Reporter's share of gains (losses) **not included** in net income of the foreign affiliate but, instead taken directly to retained earnings for an incorporated affiliate, or to owner's equity for an unincorporated affiliate, after provision for income taxes. Do not include foreign currency translation adjustments.

Certain realized and unrealized gains (losses) for securities dealers, finance companies, and real estate companies:

1. Gains or losses from the sale, disposition, or revaluation of investment securities.

Securities dealers should not include realized gains or losses due to profit or loss on the sale or maturity of investments in item 11. However, unrealized gains or losses due to changes in the valuation of investments that are recognized during the period should be included in item 12.

Finance companies (other than dealers in securities) and insurance companies should include realized gains or losses due to profit or loss on the sale or maturity of investments in item 11 and should include unrealized gains or losses due to changes in the valuation of investments in item 12.

2. Gains or losses from the sale, disposition, or revaluation of land, other property, plant and equipment, or other assets.

Real estate companies should not include in item 11 gains or losses from the sale of real estate in the ordinary course of trade or business. However, a gain or loss that is recognized due to revaluation of assets without a sale should be included in item 12.

Item 13 – Report foreign currency translation adjustments resulting from the translation of the foreign affiliate's financial statements from the affiliate's functional currency into the U.S. dollar. Such adjustments should be computed in accordance with FASB 52 or other currently applicable standard of the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Report translation adjustments on a quarterly basis, **not** on a cumulative or year-to-date basis.

Items 14–20 – Amounts should be entered as of the date they were either received from (paid to), or entered into intercompany accounts with, the foreign affiliate, whichever occurred first. Include amounts for which payment was made in kind. For an item entered into intercompany account (item 21 or 22) in this or previous periods, in order to avoid duplication, any subsequent settlement of the account should not be reflected again in one of these items but should be reflected only as a reduction in intercompany account.

Item 19 – Receipts or payments for the use of tangible property include rentals for operating leases of one year or less, net rent on operating leases of more than one year that have not been capitalized, and film and television tape rentals. Net rent is equivalent to the total lease payment less the return of capital (depreciation) component. (See instructions for items 21 and 22.)

Items 21 and 22 – Include all intercompany accounts or indebtedness of the foreign affiliate with the U.S. Reporter whether current or long-term. The current quarter's opening balance should be equal to the preceding quarter's closing balance; therefore, if it is necessary to translate the balance into U.S. dollars, use the same exchange rate to translate the opening balance for the current quarter as was used to translate the closing balance of the preceding quarter. If the closing balance on the preceding quarter's report was in error, **note the correction**. Entries in items 21 and 22 should be consistent with entries in items 16–20 insofar as they reflect the latter entries. (For example, dividends shown in item 16 and not received by the U.S. Reporter in the current quarter should be included in item 21.)

If leases between the U.S. Reporter and the foreign affiliate are capitalized in accordance with FASB 13, the outstanding capitalized value should be shown here as an intercompany balance. Lease payments should be disaggregated into the amount that is **a.** a reduction in the intercompany balance, which should be reflected in either item 21 or 22, and **b.** interest, which should be entered in item 17.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS – Continued

For operating leases of equipment for more than one year that have not been capitalized, include the net book value (original cost less accumulated depreciation). (Operating leases of one year or less should not be entered here.) Lease payments should be disaggregated into **a.** the return of capital, consisting of principal payments for capital leases and the depreciation component for operating leases, which should be reflected as a reduction in one of these items, and **b.** interest for capital leases, which should be included in item 17, and net rent for operating leases, which should be included in item 19.

Items 23–28 – Report the market value of consideration paid, received, or owed for increases or decreases in the U.S. Reporter’s equity capital investment during the quarter. For investments that are written off, enter zero in items 26–28 (include the amount written off in item 29 or 30 as appropriate); if an account receivable due to the U.S. Reporter from the affiliate is also written off, report the amount of the receivable in item 24 as a capital contribution (and include in the computation of item 29 or 30 as appropriate).

For an affiliate that is sold, report the sale price in item 26 or 28, as appropriate. Foreign income taxes, if any, on gains (and tax refunds on losses) should be included in the calculation of these items. The end-of-quarter intercompany debt position for the affiliate (column (2) of items 21 and 22) should be reported as zero; to the extent that debt positions still exist, they are between a U.S. person and an unaffiliated foreign person, and may be reportable on the Department of the Treasury International Capital report forms.

For a newly established or acquired affiliate, report what the U.S. Reporter paid to establish or acquire the affiliate in item 23 or 25, as appropriate; do **not** report the book value of the equity interest in the affiliate, if different in these items. (For directly owned affiliates only, report book value in items 42–47.)

For affiliates that are entirely indirectly owned, items 23–28 should be blank; equity transactions between a directly owned foreign affiliate and foreign affiliates that it, in turn, owns, are not reportable on this form.

Items 29 and 30 – If the book value of the U.S. Reporter’s equity investment changed by more or less than the value of the consideration paid, received, or owed, enter the amount of the difference in the appropriate box. For example, if the book value of an affiliate was \$10 million and the affiliate was sold for \$11 million, enter \$1 million in column (2) of item 29. Report the amount gross of U.S. income taxes, if any.

Items 32–34 and 42–47 – For directly owned affiliates only, report these items once a year, but no later than the second report following the end of the fiscal year. Also, complete these items on the initial report for a directly owned affiliate. In item 34, report annual net income calculated on the same basis used for calculating quarterly net income, item 10. Include the cumulative translation adjustment in item 45 or 47 as appropriate. Retained earnings of unconsolidated indirectly owned affiliates should be included on the report of the directly owned foreign affiliate parent in item 44 or 47 as appropriate, on an equity basis.

Item 40 – For communication services, report receipts and payments between the U.S. Reporter and foreign affiliate for:

- Message telephone services and other jointly provided (basic), services – Report receipts for the U.S. Reporter’s share of revenues for transmitting messages (including voice, data, video, satellite, images, telex, telegram, cable, etc.) originating abroad to or through U.S. destinations, or between foreign destinations. Report payments for transmitting messages originating in, or routed through, the United States to foreign destinations.
- Private leased channel services – Report receipts for channels and circuits terminating in the United States and for channels and circuits between foreign countries. Report payments for leased channels and circuits terminating in foreign countries.
- Value-added telecommunications services – Electronic mail, voice mail, and code and protocol processing; facsimile services and videoconferencing; Internet connections (including Internet backbone and router services); and other value-added services.
- Support services related to the maintenance and repair of telecommunications equipment, ground station services, capacity leasing for transiting, and launching of communications satellites.

FILING THE BE-577

Due date – Form BE-577 is a quarterly report. A single copy of each report should be filed within 30 days after the close of each fiscal quarter, except for the final quarter of the fiscal year, when reports should be filed within 45 days. Requests for extension of the filing date, additional forms, or clarification of the reporting requirements should be directed to the appropriate address below.

Where to send the report – Reports filed by mail through the U.S. Postal Service should be sent to: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, BE-69(Q), Washington, DC 20230.

For filing by direct private delivery, send reports to: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, BE-69(Q), Shipping and Receiving Section M-100, 1441 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005.

Estimates – Reasonable estimates may be used in order to file a timely report when data are not available from customary accounting records or precise data could not be obtained without undue burden. Estimates should be labeled as such.

Revisions – File revisions to any prior period data either by letter, if the revisions are minimal, by noting changes on a file copy of the previously completed form, or by completing a revised form in its entirety and refiling it.

Number of copies – A single copy of the report shall be filed with BEA. Each U.S. Reporter must retain a copy of its report to facilitate resolution of problems. These copies should be retained by the U.S. Reporter for at least 3 years beyond the report’s original due date.

Public Protection – Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a U.S. person is not subject to any penalty for failure to report if a valid Office of Management and Budget control number is not displayed on the form; such a number is displayed on this form.

Assistance – For assistance, telephone (202) 606–5566 or fax (202) 606–5312 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Eastern time.

WORKSHEET FOR DETERMINING ISI CODE OF FOREIGN AFFILIATE

For purposes of determining an affiliate’s 3-digit ISI code, use the following worksheet and Summary of Industry Classifications.

1. Identify major activity of foreign affiliate. Mark (X) one item below:

	PRODUCTION – The entity is primarily engaged in manufacturing, fabricating, assembling, processing, growing, or mining or extracting (including exploration and development), of a product. These activities would be coded in the 000, 100, 200, or 300 series, except 070, 108, 124, 138, and 148, of the list of codes given below.
	SALES – The entity is primarily engaged in selling (at wholesale or retail) products which it does not produce. These activities would be coded in the 500 series of the list of codes given below.
	SERVICES – The entity is primarily engaged in providing a service, such as banking, public utilities, transportation, lodging, consulting, accounting, engineering, holding companies, etc. These activities would be coded in the 400, 600, 700, or 800 series, or in 070, 108, 124, 138, and 148, of the list of codes given below.

2. Based on the major activity identified in item 1, select the appropriate 3-digit ISI code and enter on Form BE-577, item 6. If the foreign affiliate has sales in more than one ISI code, select the single ISI code representing the highest percentage of annual sales and enter on Form BE-577, item 6.

For "startups" with no sales, show the intended activity(ies). Holding companies should compute percent of total income. A holding company’s equity in the net income of affiliates that it holds must constitute a majority of its total income and, in general, it must have a sizeable portion (usually, at least 50%) of its total assets invested in affiliates that it holds. ISI code 671, "holding companies", is an invalid classification when the foreign affiliate being reported generates, or is expected to generate, more than 50 percent of total income from other activities.

3. For additional information on industry classifications, see BEA Form BE-799, Guide to Industry and Foreign Trade Classifications for International Surveys.

SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING

- 010 Agricultural production – crops
- 020 Agricultural production – livestock and animal specialties
- 070 Agricultural services
- 080 Forestry
- 090 Fishing, hunting, and trapping

MINING

- 101 Iron ores
- 102 Copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver ores
- 107 Other metallic ores
- 108 Metal mining services
- 120 Coal
- 124 Coal mining services
- 133 Crude petroleum extraction (no refining) and natural gas
- 138 Oil and gas field services
- 140 Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels
- 148 Nonmetallic minerals services, except fuels

CONSTRUCTION

- 150 Construction

MANUFACTURING

- 201 Meat products
- 202 Dairy products
- 203 Preserved fruits and vegetables
- 204 Grain mill products
- 205 Bakery products
- 208 Beverages
- 209 Other food and kindred products
- 210 Tobacco products
- 220 Textile mill products
- 230 Apparel and other textile products
- 240 Lumber and wood products
- 250 Furniture and fixtures
- 262 Pulp, paper, and board mills
- 265 Other paper and allied products
- 271 Newspapers
- 272 Miscellaneous publishing
- 275 Commercial printing and services
- 281 Industrial chemicals and synthetics
- 283 Drugs
- 284 Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods
- 287 Agricultural chemicals
- 289 Chemical products, n.e.c.
- 291 Integrated petroleum refining and extraction
- 292 Petroleum refining without extraction
- 299 Petroleum and coal products, n.e.c.
- 305 Rubber products
- 308 Miscellaneous plastics products
- 310 Leather and leather products
- 321 Glass products
- 329 Stone, clay, concrete, gypsum, and other nonmetallic mineral products
- 331 Primary metal industries, ferrous
- 335 Primary metal industries, nonferrous
- 341 Metal cans, forgings, and stampings

MANUFACTURING – Continued

- 342 Cutlery, hardware, and screw products
- 343 Heating equipment, plumbing fixtures, and structural metal products
- 349 Metal services; ordnance; and fabricated metal products, n.e.c.
- 351 Engines and turbines
- 352 Farm and garden machinery
- 353 Construction, mining, and materials handling machinery
- 354 Metalworking machinery
- 355 Special industry machinery
- 356 General industrial machinery
- 357 Computer and office equipment
- 358 Refrigeration and service industry machinery
- 359 Industrial and commercial machinery, n.e.c.
- 363 Household appliances
- 366 Household audio and video, and communications equipment
- 367 Electronic components and accessories
- 369 Electrical machinery, n.e.c.
- 371 Motor vehicles and equipment
- 379 Other transportation equipment
- 381 Measuring, scientific, and optical instruments
- 384 Medical instruments and supplies and ophthalmic goods
- 386 Photographic equipment and supplies
- 390 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

- 401 Railroads
- 441 Petroleum tanker operations
- 449 Other water transportation
- 450 Transportation by air
- 461 Pipelines, petroleum and natural gas
- 462 Pipelines, except petroleum and natural gas
- 470 Petroleum storage for hire
- 472 Passenger transportation arrangement
- 477 Transportation, n.e.c., warehousing, terminal facilities, and related services
- 481 Telephone and telegraph communications
- 483 Other communications services
- 490 Electric, gas, and sanitary services

WHOLESALE TRADE

- 501 Motor vehicles and equipment
- 503 Lumber and construction materials
- 504 Professional and commercial equipment and supplies
- 505 Metals and minerals, except petroleum
- 506 Electrical goods
- 507 Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies
- 508 Machinery, equipment, and supplies
- 509 Durable goods, n.e.c.
- 511 Paper and paper products
- 512 Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries

WHOLESALE TRADE – Continued

- 513 Apparel, piece goods, and notions
- 514 Groceries and related products
- 515 Farm-product raw materials
- 517 Petroleum and petroleum products
- 519 Nondurable goods, n.e.c.

RETAIL TRADE

- 530 General merchandise stores
- 540 Food stores
- 554 Gasoline service stations
- 560 Apparel and accessory stores
- 580 Eating and drinking places
- 590 Retail trade, n.e.c.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

- 600 Banks
- 603 Savings institutions and credit unions
- 612 Other finance
- 631 Life insurance
- 632 Accident and health insurance
- 639 Other insurance
- 650 Real estate
- 671 Holding companies, except bank holding companies
- 679 Franchising, business — selling or licensing

SERVICES

- 700 Hotels and other lodging places
- 731 Advertising
- 734 Services to buildings
- 735 Equipment rental and leasing, except automobiles and computers
- 736 Personnel supply services
- 741 Computer processing and data preparation services
- 742 Information retrieval services
- 743 Computer related services, n.e.c.
- 749 Other business services
- 751 Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers
- 752 Automotive parking, repair, and other services
- 760 Miscellaneous repair services
- 780 Motion pictures, including television tape and film
- 790 Amusement and recreation services
- 800 Health services
- 810 Legal services
- 820 Educational services
- 871 Engineering, architectural, and surveying services
- 872 Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services
- 873 Research, development, and testing services
- 874 Management and public relations services
- 890 Other services provided on a commercial basis

NONBUSINESS ENTITIES

- 900 Government entities
- 905 Nonbusiness entities, except government